JUANG

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Introduction

Family affiliation

Juang belongs to Central Munda group of Austro-Asiatic family of languages. Juang is located in the keonjhar and DhenKanal districts of Orissa State.

Statistical Data : Language, Mother tongue and Bilingualism – 1991 Census

JUANG (LANGUAGE)					JUANG (MOTHER TONGUE)				
		Persons	Male	Female			Persons	Male	Female
INDIA	T	16,858	8,304	8,554	INDIA	T	16,858	8,304	8,554
	R	16,810	8,280	8,530		R	16,810	8,280	8,530
	U	48	24	24		U	48	24	24
ORISSA		Persons	Male	Female	ORISSA		Persons	Male	Female
	T	16,848	8,299	8,549		T	16,848	8,299	8,549
	R	16,800	8,275	8,525		R	16,800	8,275	8,525
	U	48	24	24		U	48	24	24

Bilingualism :

	Total Number of Speakers	Total Numbers of Bilinguals			Major Languages of Bilingualism				Total Number of Trilinguals		
		Persons	Male	Female	Language	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
India	16,858	8,673	4,398	4,275	Oriya	8,673	4,398	4,275	83	83	—
Orissa	16,848	8,673	4,398	4,275	Oriya	8,673	4,398	4,275	83	83	—

Earlier Works

Grierson (1891 – 1926) following Sten Konow, presented a sketch of Juang language in very brief in Linguistic Survey of India volume-IV. Later on Pinnow (1960), Mahapatra (1962) Matson (1962) and Dasgupta (1978) each contributed to the grammar of Juang. Matson's work is not different from Mahapatra's except that he has added a syntactic sketch of the Juang language. Dasgupta's work distinguished two dialects of Juang spoken in the districts of Keonjhar and Dhenkanol of Orissa. Besides, a primer magazine, named, 'Banakua', Bhubaneswar published 'Juang Grammar' in July, 1978 under the editorship of Shri Upendra Misra. The book is written in Oriya script.

Juang has two major regional dialects. namely, Keonjhar dialect of Juang and Dhenkanal dialect of Juang and the latter is more influenced by Oriya than the former.

Grammatical sketch

Phonology

Phonemic inventory

Segmental phonemes

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	*i*		*u*
Mid	*e*		*O*
Low		*a*	

Consonants

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar
Stop	*p b*	*t d*		*T D*		*k g*
Affricate					*c j*	
Nasal	*m*		*n*	*N*	*M'*	*M*
Lateral			*l*	*L*		
Trill			*r*			
Spirant			*s*			

Suprasegmentals

Length

Long vowels are not attested intra-morphemically. They are attested only inter-morphemically. Example

[*gatake*] `he says` [*ga take*] `I say`

From Morpho-phonemic point of view the long vowels are taken as geminated vowels */ii/ /ee/ /aa/ /OO/ /uu/*

Nasalization

A vowel is nasalizsed when preceded or followed by */N/*.Nasalization occurs also as a free variant in a vowel preceding or following any nasal consonant. Example

Predictable nasalization

/guNiD/ *[gũRiR?]* `fly` */bONO/* *[bÕRÕ]* `wasp`

Free variation

/nua/ *[nũa]* ~ *[nua]* `new`

/D IM'O / ~ *[DĨM'O]* `gave`

Unpredictable nasalization — contrast with non-nasalized vowels

/bÕrO/ *[bÕrO]* `whirlpool` */bOrO/* *[bOrO]* `smeared`

/ bũi/ *[bũi]* `mother` */bui/* *[bui]* `book`

Herein, unpredictable nasalization is phonemic while predictable nasalization is allophonic.

Major allophonic distribution of Vowels

(i) All the vowels bear a palatal off-glide before a palatal consonant followed by a consonant or word –juncture and also before */a/* and */O/* in the case of */i/* and */e/* .

(ii) All the vowels bear a palatalized onset following a palatal consonant.

(iii) The vowels /i/, /e/, /O/, /u/ are slightly long at the word-final position when followed by /b/, /d/, /D/, /j/, /g/ or #.

(iv) The high front vowel /i/ comes to be realized as a semi-vowel, palatal continuant, intervocally and between /k/ and a vowel ,a vowel and a consonant and word finally after /e/ , /a/ , /O/ .

(v) /a/ is slightly raised in the initial syllable of the disyllabic words of the structure (c) v (c) cvc and of the multi-syllabic words.

(vi) /u/ is realized as a semivowel, bilabial cotinuant, word initially between /a/ in between /k/ and a vowel

/i/ [i^{y}] / -palatal c $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{stop } c \\ \# \end{matrix} \right\}$ / - $\left\{ \begin{matrix} a \\ O \end{matrix} \right\}$

/niM'ba/	[ni^{y}M'ba]	'we (dual)'
/DiO/	[Di^{y}yO]	'good'
/juLia/	[juLi^{y}a]	'cyclone'

[$^{y}i.$] / palatal c –

Example

/kuM'jimDag/	[ku^{y}M'j^{y}imDag^{y}]	'star'
/ijiM/	[$i^{y}j^{y}$iM]	'leg'

[y] / v_1 - v_2 /k/ - v_1/v_1 – c $\left\{ \begin{matrix} /e/ \\ /a/ \\ /O/ \end{matrix} \right\}$ -#

where $v_1 \neq i \neq v_2$

/gOiOLO/	[gOyOLO]	'wild-buffalo'
/bODei/	[bORey]	'carpenter'
/OilaM/	[O'LaM]	'tongue'
/saMkOi/	[saMkOy]	'hen'

[i] /- $\left(\left\{ \begin{matrix} /b/ \\ /d/ \\ /D/ \\ /j/ \\ /g/ \end{matrix} \right\} \right)$ #

/tubDid/	[tubDi.d^{y}]	'white ant'
/usuNij/	[usuR$i^{y}j^{y}$]	'navel'
/aDi/	[aRi]	'who'

[i] elsewhere

/kiLOg/	[kiLOg^{y}]	'tiger'	/inaM/	[naM]	'cowdung'

/e/ → [e^{y}] / - [palatal c $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{stop } c \\ \# \end{matrix} \right\}$ / $\left\{ \begin{matrix} /a/ \\ /O/ \end{matrix} \right\}$

/keM'cua/	[ke^{y}M'cua]	'a kind of worm'
/mOtej./	[mOte$^{y}j^{y}$]	'nose'
/TOkeO/	[TOke^{y}O]	'deceived'

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[e] /- { { /b/ /d/ /D/ /j/ /g/ } } #

/egeD/	[ege.R$^{?}$]	`stone`
/Olej/	[OLe^{y}j$^{?}$]	`cow`
/ese/	[es]	`louse`

[e] elsewhere

/kOLeM/	[koLeM]	`mouse`
/emOM/	[emOM]	`forehead`

/a/ → [a^{y}] / - palatal c { stop c / # }

/aM'te/	[a^{y}M'te.]	`to me`
/lalaj/	[lAla^{y}j$^{?}$]	`fire`

[^{y}a] / palatal c -

/aja/	[a^{y}j^{y}a]	`mother's father`
/iM'a/	[iM^{y}a]	`house`

[A] / c-(c) cvc,/ c - .....v....v.....

/ajOD/	[A^{y}jOR$^{?}$]	`sour`
/kaLia/	[kALi^{y}a]	`black`

[a] elsewhere.

/lata/	[lata]	`cave`
/gima/	[gima]	`rain`

[O] – [O^{y}] / - palatal c { stop c / # }

/mOM'ca/	[mO^{y}M'c^{y}a]	`small hut`
/kampj/	[kamO^{y}J]	`a kind of ant`

[^{y}O] / palatal c -

/gOjO/	[gO^{y}j^{y}O]	`died`
/pOM'cOra/	[pO^{y}M'c^{y}Ora]	`nib`

[O] / - { { { /b/ /d/ /D/ /j/ /g/ } } } #

/kinOb/	[kinOb$^{?}$]	`back`
/OmOD/	[OmOR$^{?}$]	`eye`
/kiLOg/	[kiLOg$^{?}$]	`tiger`

/u/ → [u^{y}] / - palatal c { stop c / # }

/kuM'kaD/	[ku^{y}M'kaR$^{?}$]	`father-in-law`
/uluj/	[ulu^{y}J]	`penis`

[^{y}u] / palatal c-

/juaNi [ʃʷuaRi`] `maize`
/keM'cua/ [kᵉʸM'cᵉʸua] `a kind of worm`

[w] / /k/ - v / # - a
/kua/ [kwa] `mist`
/uaLi/ [waLi] `child`

[u] / - $\left\{ \left\{ \begin{matrix} /b/ \\ /d/ \\ /D/ \\ /j/ \\ /g/ \end{matrix} \right\} \right\}$ #

/ruMkub/ [ruMkubˀ] `rice`
/lutuD/ [lutuRˀ] `ear`
/laku/ [lakul] `fruit`

[u] elsewhere
/babuM/ [babuM] `snake`
/udusO/ [udusO] `bedbug`

Consonants

i) The voiced stop consonants including the affricate /j/ are glottalized and unexploded.
ii) The alveolar retroflex stop /D/ becomes a flap intervocally.
iii) The voiced palatal /j/ and voiceless palatal /c/ are stops before a stop and affricates elsewhere.
iv) The velar stops /k/ and /g/ are palatalized before palatal vowels /i/ and /e/.
v) The alveolar nasal /n/ is dentalized before the dental stops /t/ and /d/.
vi) The alveolar retroflex nasal /N/ becomes a flap intervocally.
vii) The alveolar lateral /l/ is palatalized following /i/ and any palatal stop.
viii) /r/ is a flap before /i/ and slightly trilled elsewhere.
ix) The voiceless alveolar spirant /s/ is palatalized before or following /i/.

/p/ → [p] wherever it occurs.
/pagO / [pagO] `broke`
/apa/ [apa] `you`

/b/ → [ᵇˀ]

/bOkOb/ [bOkOb] `lead` /itiɓ/ [itiːbˀ] `belly`

[b] elsewhere
/ObLOgO/ [ObLOgO] `dropped` /ɓanai/ [ɓAnay] `bear`

/t/ → [t] wherever it occurs
/tatO/ [tatO] `heat`
/iti/ [iti] `hand`

/d/ → [dˀ] /- #
/tubDid/ [tubDid?] `white ant` /lujid/ [luʲʃʲidˀ] `heavy`

/T/→ [T] wherever it occurs
/Tuman/ [Tuhan] `broke`
/kaTO/ [kaTO] `comb`

/c/ → [c] / - stop c

/OLeckia/	[OLe^{y}ck^{y}a]	`cows`

/j/ → [ɟ] / stop c

/leǰtak/	[le^{y}ɟtak]	`hiccup`

[ɟ?] /- #

/gONDedj/	[gONDe^{y}ɟ$^{?}$]	`squirrel`
/usuNij/	[usũNi^{y}ɟ$^{?}$]	`navel`

[ɟ] elsewhere

/ijiM/	[i^{y}ɟiM]	`leg`

/k/→[k] /- { /i/ /e/ }

/kimiNDai/	[kimiNDay^{i}]	`younger brother's wife`
/keLeM'/	[kele^{y}M']	`wound`

[k] elsewhere

/ka/	[ka]	`elder brother`
/bOkOLab/	[bOkOLab?]	`grandson`

/m/ → [m] wherever it occurs

/mOsa/	[mOsa]	`mosquito`
/tumNia/	[tumNi^{y}a]	`bill`
/aMatOm/	[aMatOm]	`yawn`

/n/ --[n̲] - { /t/ /d/ }

/dandulu/	[da$\underline{n}$dulu]	`fat`
/kOnteD/	[kO$\underline{n}$teR$^{?}$]	`bird`

/n/ elsewhere

/nOkO/	[nOkO]	`nail`
/kOnOn/	[kOnOn]	`young one`

/N/-- [R] / v - v

/iNi/	[iRi.]	`body`
/guNiD/	[guRi.R$^{?}$]	`fly`

/ N / elsewhere

/juNTa/	[ɟ^{y}uNTa]	`hair`
/gaNDami/	[gaNDami]	`four`

/M'/ → [M'] wherever it occurs

/iM'am/	[i^{y}M'^{y}am]	`blood`
/jiM'jari/	[ɟ^{y}iM'ɟ^{y}ari]	`millet`

/M/ → [M] wherever it occurs

/raMa/	[raMa]	`cold`
/gOTaM/	[gOTaM]	`road`

/l/ → [L] / { /i/ - palatal c }

/jilaDO/	[ɟ^{y}iLaRO]	`long`

[l] elsewhere

/lutuD/	[lutuR$^{?}$]	`ear`
/buluM/	[buluM]	`salt`

/L/ → [L] wherever it occurs

/sekaLO/	[sekaLO]	`morning`
/kubLiJ/	[kubLi.J$^{?}$]	`low`

/r/ → [R] / - i

/rigiLi/	[RigiLi.]	`pebble`
/irira/	[iRira]	`earring`

[r] elsewhere

/leraM/[leraM]		'moon'
/bOrO/	[bOrO]	`bridegroom`

/s/ -- /S'/ - /i/ / /i/ -

/sisirO/	[S'iS'irO]	`dew`
/siNgO/	[S'iMgO]	`horn`

[s] elsewhere

/sONDO/	[sONDO]	`bull`
/susu/	[susu]	`testicle`

Phonemic distribution - Vowels

All the vowels occur initially, medially and finally.

Diphthongs

The followings are the diphthongs in Juang.

/ii/	giitOke	`I sing`
/ia/	tumNia	`bill`
/iO/	DiO	`good`
/ei/	eNTeikDO	`hill`
/ee/	DeenO	`I came`
/eO/	tOLeO	`massaged`
/eu/	seu	`apple`
/ai/	kimiNDai	`younger brother's wife
/ae/	aeDO	`bone`
/aa/	gaatOke	`I said`
/ãO/	gãO	`village`
/au/	sau	`husband`
/Oi/	sOiDaM	`shade`
/Õi/	nÕisi	`he –buffalow`
/Oe/	seNkOe	`hen`
/Ou/	gOuDO	`milkman`
/ui/	kuiMkaD	`father-in-law`
/ũi/	bũi	`mother`
/ua/	uaLi	`child`
/ũa/	gũag	`crow`
/uO/	kuO	`well`
/uu/	uurO	`I ate`

riphthongs

/aiO/	*OMgaiO*	'he peeled'
/OiO/	*kOiOke*	'blow as wind'
/aia/	*jaia*	'mole'
/Oia/	*akOiaM*	'a kind of corn'

honemic distribution- consonants

All voiceless stops (including affricate) occur word initially and medially.

) All the voiced stops (including affricate) occur word initially, medially and finally. In the word final position there is no contrast between voiceless and voiced stops and they freely vary correspondingly with each other in the final position.

i) Among the nasals */m/, /n/* and */M/* occur in the three positions. */N/* and */M/* occur only in the medial and final position.

) The lateral */l/* occurs initially and medially and */L/* occurs only medially.

) The trill /r/ occurs initially and medially.

i) The spirant */s/* occurs initially and medially.

Consonant clusters

i) Consonant clusters are restricted to medial position.

ii) Geminated consonant clusters are not found intra-morphemically; they are found inter-morphemically. Also a number of other consonant clusters occur inter-morphemically only.

iii) Only two consonant clusters are attested in the field data.

iv) The following are the consonant clusters attested in the data.

/pp/	*appeTeO*	'he caused to beat'
/pt/	*eJOptarũD*	'a kind of plant'
/pT/	*epTaiO*	'he untied'
/pk/	*sOpke*	'he catches'
/ps/	*sOpseke*	'he has caught'
/bb/	*bOkObbO*	'with head'
/bD/	*tubDid*	'white ant'
/bj/	*abjOe*	'he will show'
/bg/	*abgOgO*	'he sent'
/bl/	*gOblekOn*	'nephew'
/bL/	*mObLeD*	'lightning'
/br/	*kabra*	'white spots on the body'
/bs/	*kObsOran*	'he caused (it) to dry up'
/tp/	*tubDitpa*	'white ant'
/tt/	*tubDitte*	'white ant'(accusative case)
/tk/	*tubDitkia*	'white ants'
/Db/	*tubiDbO*	'with white ant'
/dr/	*OdraNi*	'slope'
/Dp/	*OmODpe*	'eye'
/Db/	*lutuDbO*	'ear'
/Dt/	*kOnteDte*	'bird'(accusative case)
/DD/	*egeDDe*	'stone'
/Dk/	*gaDke*	'he begged'

/cp/	*OLecpe*	'cow'
/ct/	*goNDecte*	'squirrel' (accusative case)
/ck/	*OLeckia*	'cows'
/jb/	*mOtejbO*	'with nose'
/jD/	*suNijDe*	'the navel'
/kp/	*kiLOkpe*	'tiger'
/kt/	*Olakte*	'leaf' (accusative case)
/kk/	*kiLOkkia*	'tigers'
/kr/	*bakra*	'room'
/gb/	*DagbO*	'with water'
/gD/	*DagDa*	'the water'
/gj/	*jOgjOgO*	'he swept'
/mp/	*bampO*	'stream'
/mb/	*OmbaTO*	'two'
/mt/	*amte*	'to you'
/md/	*gemdOMO*	'he lent it'
/mD/	*kOmDOD*	'honey'
/mk/	*merOmkia*	'goat'
/mm/	*ammajeO*	'cause to rinse'
/mN/	*tumNia*	'snout'
/mM'/	*amM'OrOman*	'appeared'
/ms/	*kemserOjO*	'he squeezed out'
/np/	*seMOnpa*	'fire-wood'
/nb/	*sOnOnbO*	'fire-wood'
/nt/	*kOnteD*	'bird'
/nd/	*kanda*	'elder brother's son'
/nT/	*enTej*	'small'
/nD/	*DenDe*	'he came'
/nc/	*Denceran*	'he had come'
/nk/	*Denke*	'he comes'
/nn/	*DennOmDe*	'he is coming'
/ns/	*tinseke*	'he has hurried'
/NT/	*uNTilag*	'grass-hopper'
/ND/	*laNDi*	'daughter'
/Nk/	*guLuNke*	'it crawls'
/M'b/	*niM'ba*	'we two'
/M't/	*aM'te*	'to me'
/M'T/	*muM'TO*	'one'
/M'c/	*kOM'ceÕ*	'turtle'
/M'j/	*kuM'jimDag*	'star'
/M'k/	*kuM'kaD*	'father-in-law'
/Mp/	*jiMpare*	'your (dual) foot'
/Mb/	*aluMbO*	'inside'
/Mt/	*leraMta*	'from moon'
/MD/	*kOM'cO laMD*	'the girl'
/Mk/	*TOMkO*	'mountain'
/Mg/	*siMgO*	'horn'
/Mm	*musaMmOD*	'one eyed'
/ML/	*baMLiJ*	'necked person'

/Mr/	*laMrui*	`cock`
/Ms/	*galaMsiM*	`a kind of honey`
/rb/	*gOrbia*	`proud`
/rt/	*jOrtOre*	`tighten`
/rk/	*jOrka*	`window`
/rg/	*gergerO*	`he scratched an itch`
/rs/	*bOrsO*	`year`
/st/	*mistiri*	`mason`
/sT/	*masTurO*	`teacher`

The combination of consonants can be charted as follows:

	p	b	t	d	T	D	c	j	k	g	m	n	N	M'	M	l	L	r	s
p	x		x		x				x										x
b		x				x		x		x						x	x	x	x
t	x		x																
d		x																x	
T																			
D	x	x	x			x			x										
c	x		x						x										
j		x				x													
k	x		x						x									x	
g		x				x		x											
m	x	x	x	x		x			x		x		x	x					x
n	x		x	x	x	x	x		x			x							x
N					x	x			x										
M'		x	x		x		x	x	x										
M	x	x	x			x			x	x							x	x	x
l																			
L																			
r		x	x						x	x									x
s			x		x														

Syllabic structure

The following syllabic patterns are found.

Monosyllables

The monosyllabic words are of the structure

vc	*aM'*	`I`
cv	*ni*	`this`
cvv	*DiO*	`good`
cvc	*dag*	`water`
cvvc	*gũag*	`crow`

Disyllabic word

v-cv	*Ole*	`mango`
vv-cv	*uali*	`child`
v-cvc	*Olag*	`leaf`
vc-cv	*aNTu*	`knee`

vv-vc	*Oiag*	`nest`
cv-cvc	*tOmOD*	`mouth`
cvv-v	*kOiO*	`wind`
cvv-vc	*mOiaM*	`day-after-tomorrow`
cvv-cv	*neuLO*	`mongoose`
cvvc-cv	*muinTO*	`one`
cvc-cvc	*tubDid*	`white-ant`
cv-cvv	*sakOi*	`monkey`
cvc-cvv	*tumNia*	`bill`
cv-cv	*lata*	`cave`
cvv-cvv	*buirai*	`daughter-in-law`

Trisyllabic words

v-cv-cvc	*ONOsOm*	`jack fruit`
vc-cv-cvc	*uNTilag*	`grass hopper`
vc-cvvc-cv	*enTeikDO*	`hill`
vc-cv-cv	*OdyaNi*	`slope`
v-cv-cvv	*atirai*	`mother's sister`
cv-cv-cvc	*susuteD*	`egg`
cvc-cv-cv	*kumbirO*	`crocodile`
cv-cv-cv	*pObOnO*	`air`
cvv-cvc-cv	*sailOMDe*	`echo`
cv-cvc-cvv	*bukOrai*	`mother's sister's daughter`
cvc-cvc-cvc	*kuM'JimDag*	`star`
cv-cvc-cvc	*leraMtOD*	`moonlight`
cvc-cv-cvc	*kOntOlOb*	`a kind of plant`

Tetra syllabic words

cv-cv-cv-cvc	*baDigulOg*	`battle`
vc-cv-cv-cvc	*endarOkOD*	`darkness`
cv-cv-cv-v	*dukania*	`shopkeeper`
cv-cv-cv-cv	*keLOneLO*	`copulation`
cvc-cv-cvc-cvv	*kOM'celaNDai*	`daughter`

Pentasyllabic

cv-cv-cv-cv-cvc	*kijirimamaD*	`centipede`
cv-cv-cv-cv-cvv	*kalarapagia*	`a kind of plant`

Morphophonemics

The following are the rules which account for the changes in the phonemic shape of the morphemes.

(1) *-e –e - → -ϕ e-*

Example

jOLe – e → jOLe `it will fall`

sOre – e → sOre `it will graze`

(2) $\left\{ \begin{matrix} -O \\ -a \end{matrix} \right\} - O- \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} -OiO- \\ -aiO- \end{matrix} \right\}$

Example

tamo – O → tamOiO `he sneezed`

la – O → laiO `he digged up`

(3) $\left\{ \begin{matrix} -e \\ -O \end{matrix} \right\} - -a \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} ia \\ ua \end{matrix} \right\}$

Example

Dake – an → Dakian 'he called'

dOkO – an → dOkuan 'he sat'

(4) *s–m* → $N^H m$ (*s*=stop; N^H= Homorganic nasal)

Example

ONOg–mina → ONOMmina 'it will be possible to bend'

(5) $\left\{ \begin{matrix} b \\ j \\ g \end{matrix} \right\} -n \rightarrow N^H$

Example

ONOg – na → ONOMa 'he will bow'

(6) N – *n* → Nϕ

Example

TuMM'a → TuMa

TuM – na →

jiM'jiM – nOman → jiMjiMOman

(7) D – v → rv

Example

gaD – an → garan

(8) D–*n* → ϕn

Example

gagaD – nOman → gaganOman

(9) v – D → vr

Example

i – De → ire

(10) $\left\{ \begin{matrix} b \\ d \\ J \\ g \end{matrix} \right\}$ – voiceless c $\left\{ \begin{matrix} p \\ t \\ c \\ k \end{matrix} \right\}$

Example

lOTOb – ta → lOTOpTa	'from clay'
tubDid– kia → tubDit– kia	'white ants'
OLeJ– kia → OLeckia	'cows'
Dag– ta → Dakba	'from water'

Morphology

Two major classes of words are nouns and verbs. The other classes are numerals, adjectives, adverbs and particles. Prefixation, infixation, suffixation, reduplication, internal change and juxtaposition are the morphological processes used for word formation.

Nouns

Noun class of Juang are sub-grouped as substantives, personal and demonstrative pronouns and infinitive-verbal nouns.

Semantically, substantives are divided into two classes of nouns-animate nouns (comprising of animals, spirits and human beings including kinship terms) and inanimate nouns (comprising of body parts and all the rest).

Articles

The suffix *–De* is added to the noun stems for `speciality` or `definiteness` that is *uaLi* `a child` *uaLiDe* `the child`.

There is concord between the article present in the `possessor` and `possessed` object. If the possessor noun is a non-third person the possessed can optionally receive the suffix *–De* with the condition that if the possessor has been suffixed with *–De*. Third person does not contain *–De*

Example

aM'a	*Oba*	`my father`
aM'a	*Oba –M'-De*	`my father`
apara	*ijiMpa –re*	`your (pl.) foot`
ara	*ObarO*	`his father`

Gender

Gender is not grammatical. Gender distinction of nouns are evident because of morphological processes involved – suffixation, replacement and compounding.

Suffixation of feminine suffix – *ai*

nagOm	`chief`	*nagOm-Dai*	`chief's wife`
juang	`Juang`	*juainDai*	`Juang-woman`
atiD	`father's elder brother`	*atir- ai*	`mother's elder brother`
bOkO	`brother`	*bOkOr -ai*	`sister`

Feminine form having no masculine counterpart without *–ai*.

Example

kimiND-ai	`younger brother's wife`
buir –ai	`daughter-in-law`
kaNDai	`old woman`
saLirai	`wife's younger brother `

Replacement of *–a / -u* by *–i*.

Example

mamu `brother's brother`		*mami*	`mother's brother's wife`
bONOja	`sister's son`	*baNiji*	`sister's daughter`
buDa	`old man`	*buDi*	`old woman`

Compounding with *ONDira* `male` *mai* `female`

ONDira kiLOg	`tiger`	*mai*	*kiLOg*	`tigress`
ONDira selOg	`male dog`	*mai*	*selOg*	`bitch`

Number

Numbers are three- singular, dual and plural. Of these, while singular unmarked dual is marked by *-ba ∞ -kia (-ba* occurring with *niM'* `we` that is *niM'-ba* `we –two ` and *–kia* elsewhere) and plural is marked by *–ki*. The stems of animate nouns and third person show number differences by inflection and the inanimate nouns showing number differences optionally by inflection which can be known from the number concord shown in verbs.

Example

kamulOg	`man`	*kamulOg -kia*	`two men`	*kamulOg -ki*	`men`
baLOe	`pumpkin`	*baLOe -kia*	`two pumpkins`	*baLOe -ki*	`pumpkins`

Possessor

The possessor suffixes are added to the possessed noun to concord with the possessor. The following are the suffixes.

	I Person	II Person	I Person
Singular	*-niM' ~ -M'*	*-nOm ~Om*	*-Do*
Dual	*-niM'ba~ - M'ba*	*-pa*	-
Plural	*-neniM'~eniM'*	*-pe*	-

I Person singular

{ - M' } / -niM' ~ - M' /

/-niM' / occurs before a consonant.

Example

(aM'a) bokomiM' `my head` *(aM'a) OleM'iM'* `my cows`

/ -M' / occurs elsewhere . Example

(aM'a) iM'aM' `my house` *(aM'a) bOkOM'* `my brother`

I Person dual

{-M'ba } / - niM'ba ~ -M'ba/

/ -niM'ba/ occurs before a consonant

(niM'ba) selO niM'ba `our (dual) dog`

/-M'ba/ occurs elsewhere

(niM'ba) tM'aM'ba `our (dual) house`

I Person plural

{ - eniM' } / -neniM' ~ - eniM' /

/ -neniM' / occurs before a consonant

(niM') OLeM'eniM' `our (plural) cow`

/ -eniM' / occurs elsewhere

iM'ae niM' `our (plural) house`

II Person singular

{ -Om } /-nOm ~ -Om /

/ -nOm / occurs before a consonant

(ama) lutuDnOm `your (sg.) ear`

/ -Om / occurs elsewhere

(ama) iM'aiOm `your (sg.) house`

(ama) ijiMOm `your (sg.) foot`

II Person dual

{ - pa } / -pa

(apa) selOkpa `your (dual) dog`

(apa) OLecpa `your (dual) cow`

II Person plural

{ - pe } / -pe /

(apa) selOkpe `your (pl. ) dog`

(apa) OLecpe 'your (pl) dog'

III Person singular

{ -DO } / -DO

(ara) bOkOb –DO `his head`

(ara) iM'a – rO `his house`

III Person dual

{-DOkia } / -DOkia /

(arOkia) selOg -DOkia `their (dual) dog`

(arOkia) iM'a - rOkia `their (dual ) house`

III Person plural

{-DOki} /-DOki /

(arOki) selOg -DOki `their (plural) dog`

(arOki) iM'a - rOki `their (plural) house`

The following are the rules of possessor concord.

(i) If the non-third personal pronouns possess the animate noun then the possessed noun will obligatorily inflect for the possessor accordingly.

Example

aM'–a Oba -M'	`my father `
niM'b -a Oba –M'ba	`our (dual) father`
niM'-a Oba -neniM'	`our (pl.) father`
am -a Oba–m	`your father`
ap-a Oba –pe	`your (plural) father`

(ii) If the possessor noun is a third person possessing animate nouns, the possessed noun will inflect for the third person

suffix *-DO*

Example

ar –a Oba-rO	`his father`
OLeja bOkOb –DO	`a cow's head`

(iii) If a noun possesses inanimate noun, the possessed object optionally inflect to concord with the possessor noun.

Example

aM'–a iM'a (-M')	`my house `
DOg–a raMgO (-rO)	`colour of water`

Personal pronoun

The following table presents the personal pronouns used in Juang .

	I Person	II Person	III Person
Singular	*aM'*	*am*	*arO*
Dual	*niM'ba*	*apa*	*arOkia*
Plural	*niM*	*ape*	*arOki*

Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are distinguished into three groups (i) ordinary, (ii) interrogative (iii) extra-ordinary.

(i) Ordinary *ni* `this` *ini*, *ene* `this one` *ere* `that`

(ii) Interrogative *aDi* `who` *maNDi* `what/which/who`

biri `what`

(iv)Extraordinary *auri* 'that low or distant one or person`

airi 'that high person or object'.

Case

The oblique noun stems are marked and the rest are unmarked. Oblique case stems without post positions can function as genitive case stems.

Oblique case *{ -a } /- ϕ ~ - a /*

- *ϕ* occurs before a noun stem which ends in */ -a /*

Example

uaLikia - ϕ bOkOóDOkia `children's heads`

- *a* occurs elsewhere.

kOMger –a bOkOóDO `a young man's head`

Postpositions

Postpositions are added either to the oblique case stem or to the rest case stems. They show a number of semantic case relations.

I Case It denotes nominative – subject. It is unmarked.

*aM` uurO* `I ate`

II Case It denotes accusative, dative and locative case relations.

{ -te } / -te /

Example

arO aM`-te Te leOM`	`he pushed me `.
aM` am - te TaMka diM`Om	`I gave you money`
Daga – te asike	`it is in water`

III Case It denotes instrumental , ablative and locative case relations.

{ -bO } / -bO /

Example

aM` kOlOmbO leekeke	`I am writing with pen`
aM` iM`abO OONDe	`I am going home`
arO jOlObO ONDe	`he is walking in a forest`

IV Case It denotes ablative case relation.

{ -ta } / -ata~ - ta /

/-ata / occurs after palatal consonant and */ -ta /* occurs elsewhere.

Example

*am aM` -ata TOMka mOOrenkè* `you have brought money from me`

/-ta/ occurs elsewhere

kuOta Dag Onene `get water from the well`

V Case It gives comitative meaning.

{ saMe } / saMe /

Example

*arO aM`a saMe deNDe* `he came with me `

Verb

Verbs are a form class that carry tense markers and are also inflected for aspect, person, number and mood. The structure of the verb can be shown, leaving the imperative forms, diagramatically as follows :

Structure

Subject condord — Possibilitive Aspect Root or Base → Tense Conditional → Conjunctive III person number subject concord → Non-third person object concord

Subject concord

The verb stem will be affixed for the person concording with the subject. The affixes have the general structure CV or V. The vowel present in the affix assumes different shapes. There are four kinds of realization of the V which accordingly requires the position of four morphophonemes – V^{ϕ}, V^{c}, V^{h}, and V^{n}. V^{ϕ} will be realized as zero; ϕ ; V^{c} undergoes full regressive assimilation complying with the vowel present in the stem syllable; V^{h} undergoes partial assimilation into high or low vowel hormonizing with the stem vowel; V^{n} will be realized neutrally as / a / . The realization of morphemes can be shown as follows :

$$V^{\phi} \rightarrow \phi \; / \; - V$$

$$V^{c} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} i \\ e \\ a \\ O \\ u \end{Bmatrix} \; - \; / \; \begin{Bmatrix} i \\ e \\ a \\ O \\ u \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$V^{h} \rightarrow \{ i \} \; / \; -i/u$$
$$\{ e \} \; / \; -e/O/a$$

$$V^{n} \rightarrow a$$

The following table gives the pronominal markers of subject concord.

	I person	II Person	III person
Sg	$V^{c} \sim V^{\phi}$	$mV^{c} \sim mV^{h}$	$mV^{c} - \sim - mV^{c} - mV^{c} -$
Dl	$nV^{c} \sim nV^{n}$	V^{h}	
Pl	bV^{n}	V^{n}	

I Person singular

$\{ v- \}$ / $V^{\phi} \sim V^{c}$ /

/V^{ϕ}/ occurs before stems beginning with two vowel phonemes .

Example ϕ - *iigoman*

ϕ - *uumOman*

/ V^{c} / occurs elsewhere

g-i-itO-ke	`I sing`
D-e-eNDe	`I am coming`
g –a- aram	`I begged`
s-O-OMan	`I bought`

I Person dual

{ *bv-* } / bv^{n} /

/ bv^{n} / = /*ba*/

ba – gitO – ke `we (two) sing`

I Person plural

{ n^{V-} } / $nV^c \sim nV^h$ /

/ nV^c / occurs before vowel initial stems

Example

nOONDe	`we (pl) go`
nuurO	`we (pl) eat`

/ $n\ V^h$ / occurs elsewhere

Example

ni- gitO – ke	`we (pl) sing`
ne- M'Oke	`we (pl) see`
ne – peTeke	`we beat`

II Person singular

{ *mV* } / $mV^c \sim mV^h$ /

/ mV^c / occurs before vowel initial stems.

Example

mOONDe	`you (sg) go`
muurO	`you (sg.) ate`

/mV^h / occurs elsewhere

Example

mi – gitOke	`you (sg.) sing`
me – sOM –an	`you (sg.) bought`

II Person dual

{ V } / V^n /

Example

a – gitO - ke	`you (dl) sing`

II Person plural

{ V } / V^h /

i- gitOke	`you (pl) sing`
i- buLuna	`you (pl) will`
e- lebere	`you (pl) will sleep`
e- ONDe	`you (pl) are going`

III Person

{ m^v } / $V^{\phi} \sim mV^c$ - ~ - *m* V^c ~ - *m* V^c - /

Vϕ occurs before all other tense except future.

arO ϕ - ONDe	`he goes`
arO ϕ -urO	`he ate`

/ mV^c - / occurs before vowel initial stems

mO – Ona	`he will go`

/ -mV^c / occurs after non-reduplicated CV stems

arO jOmOe	`he will see`

/ - mv^c / occurs elsewhere

arO gi – mi – tOe	`he will sing`
arO ga – ma – tae	`he will say`

Negative

{ *ama -* } / *a - ∞ ama -* /

/ *a-* / occurs only before third person morphemes

Example

arO a – uD – ke jena `he does not drink`

/ *ama-* / occurs elsewhere

am ma-ama-gitOke jena `you don't sing`

Aspect

Aspect marker is suffixed to the verb stem before tense marker. There are two aspects namely continuous and perfect.

Continuous

{ *-nOm* } / *-nOm* /

gaata - nOm – an `I was saying`

Perfect

{ *- se* } / *- cer~ - ce ~ - ser ~ - se* /

/ *-cer* / occurs in the environment *j / n / M'*– V

Example

/*-ce*/ occurs in the environment *j/n/M'-c*

arO Dencere `he has come`

/ *- ser* / occurs after a vowel or consonant except *j/n/M'*

arO kemeDab – ser – e `he will bite`

arO git - ser – e `he will sing`

/ *-se*/ occurs elsewhere

aM' gaata – se – ke `I have said`

Possibility

{ *-mi* } / *- i ~ - mi* /

/*-mi* / occurs before future tense markers { *-na* }

urun – mi – na `it will be possible to drink`

/ *-i* / occurs elsewhere

Teke – i – an `it was possible to left`

gOgO – i – re `it is possible to take`

Tense

There are two sets of tense markers thus dividing the verb stems into two groups. A verb stem accept both the sets of markers form a third group.

	I Set of tense markers	II Set of tense markers
Past	*-O*	*-an*
Present	*-ke*	*-De*
Future	*-e*	*-na*

I set of tense markers

Past

{ *-O* } / *-O* /

Example

gaa tai - O `I said`

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Present
{ -ke } / -ke /
Example
gaata - ke `I say`
Future
{ -e } / e /
Example
gaata –e `I will say`
II set of tense markers
Past
{ -an } -an /
Example
pagac `it broke`
Present
{ -De } / De /
Example
OON – De `I go`
Future
{ -na } / na /
Example
ibuLu- na `you (pl) will`
Conditional concord
{ - tan } / tan/
Example
am mijimse -tan `you (sg) would have eaten`
arOki kip – tan – ki `they (pl) would do`

Non-third person object concord

Certain verbs show object concord with non-third person when not preceded by continuous aspect { *-nOm* }.The following is the list of non-third object concord markers.

	I Person	II Person
Singular	{ - *M'* }	{ *-Om* }
Dual	{ - *M'ba*}	{ *-pa* }
Plural	{ - *neniM'*}	{ *-pe* }

I person singular
{ - *M'* } / *-niM'* ~ - *M'* /
/ *-niM'* / occurs only after the future tense morpheme
Example
mejOna – niM' `you will see me`
meTe le – niM' `you will push me`

I Person dual
{ - *M'ba* } / - *M'ba* ? /
Example
mejO – M'ba `you saw us (dl)`
meTele – M'ba `you will push us (dl)`

I Person plural

{ *- neniM* } / *- neniM* /

meTe lenemiM 'you will push us (pl.)

III Person singular

{ *-Om* } / *-nOm* ~ - m ~ *-Om* /

-nOm occurs only before the future tense morpheme */e/*

Example

TeelenOm 'I will push you (sg)

/ *-m-* / occurs only after the past tense morpheme */O/*

Example

TeeleOm 'I pushed you (sg)

/ *-Om* / occurs elsewhere

Example

TeeleleOm 'I push you (sg.)'

jOOleOm 'I see you (sg)'

II Person Dual

{ *-pa* } / *- pa* /

Example

Teelepa 'I will push you (dl) '

jOOlepa 'I see you (dl)'

II Person plural

{ *- pe* } / *pe* /

Example

Teelepe 'I will push you (pl.)'

jOOlepe 'I see you (pl)'

Third person number-subject concord

The third person consists of three numbers singular, dual and plural. The singular is unmarked.

Third person singular

It is unmarked

Example

arO gitO – ke - ϕ 'he sings'

Third person Dual

{ *-kia* } / *-kia* /

Example

gitO ki – kia 'they (dl) sing'

Third person plural

-ki / *-ki* /

Example

gitOki – ki 'they (pl) sing'

Imperative

All the three persons have their own imperative verb forms. The imperative verb forms carry future tense marker .

I person imperative

The particle / *kuu* / is added to the verb carrying future tense marker to express imperation.

Example

(aM')	*kuu - gitO-e*	'let me sing'
(niM'ba)	*ba – kuu – gitOe*	'let us (dl) sing'
(niM')	*ni – kuu – gitOe*	'let us (pl) sing'

II Person imperative

The unique person affixes given below added after future tense marker denote imperation. The imperative particles / *kuu* / preceding the verb stem and / *de* / , following second person number marker, are used optionally .

II Person singular { - ϕ } / -ϕ /
II Person dual { -*pa* } / -*pa* /
II Person plural { - *pe* } / -*pe* /

Example

(*am*) (*kuu*) *jime* -ϕ 'you eat' *aluMbO Dena*-ϕ (you(sg))
'come in'

uaM – pa (De) 'you(dl) take bath' *aluMbO Dena –pa*
'(you(dl)) come in'

kuu sOb-e-pe (de) 'you (pl) hold' *aluMbO Dena-pe*
(you(pl) come in'

Third person imperative

In juncture {*Deme*} added to the verbal stem stands for imperation. The imperative particle { *De* } is used optionally.

(arO) uag – Deme (De) 'let him take bath'
(arO) kub – Deme 'let him eat'
(arOki) gitO – reme -ki (De) 'let them sing'

Causative

The causative verb markers are { *ab-* } / *-b-* ∞ *u* - ∞ *O* - ~ - *ap* - ~ *ab* /. Below are exemplified the use of markers.

/*-b-*/ is infixed in the verb stem after the first vowel.

Example

ari-	'get out (of a house)'	*–abri*	'cause to get out'
lage-	'burn'	*-la-b-ge*	'cause to burn'

/u-/ occurs before the verb stems.

Example

Duir-	'go in, enter'	*-u-Duir-*	'cause to go in'
tij-	'carry on head'	*-u-tij-*	'cause to carry on head'

/*O-*/ occurs before the verb stems.

Example

bOi-	'blow(as wind)'	*-O-bOi*	'cause to blow'
tej-	'break'	*-O-tej*	'cause to break'

The rest of the causative markers are phonemincally conditioned.

/*a-*/ occurs before /*b*/.

Example

bug-	'play'	*a-bug-*	'cause to play'

/*ap-*/ occurs before voiceless consonants.

Example

peTeO 'strike'		*-appeTeO*	'cause to strike'

/*ab-*/ occurs elsehere.

Example

DOkO 'sit'		*-ab-DOkO*	'cause to sit'
Dum	'go'	*-ab-DuM*	'cause to go'

Conjunctive

{ *-jO* } added after the verb stem bearing past tense morpheme denotes past participle.

jimOjO	`having eaten`	*DenOjO*	'having gone'
DuMOjO	`having done`		

Infinitive

The infinitive suffix / *-te* / occurs with the simple or reduplicated verb stems.

gata – te	'to speak/speaking'
jimjim – te	`to eat/eating`

Defective verbs

asi- ; *rim-*, *On* - , etc. are the defective verb roots showing irregular paradigms.

Numerals

Numerals are of four types – cardinal, fractional, ordinal and proportional of which the first three are sub-class of adjectives and the last one is a sub-class of adverb.

Cardinals

Juang numeral words are used upto four. Beyond four Oriya numerals are used.

Example

mOiNTO / muinTO	`one`	*OmbatO*	'two'
egOta	`three`	*gaNDami*	'four
paM'cOgOta	`five`	*cOgOta*	'six'
satagOta	`seven`	*atOgOta*	'eight'
nOugOta	`nine`	*dOsOgOta*	'ten'
pOndrOgOta	`fifteen`	*kuDie gOta/kuLimiM*	'twenty'
pacasgOta	`fifty`	*sOegOta/ paM'cOkuLi*	'hundred'
pOcaskuLi	`thousand`		

Fractional

paLimiM' `quarter/half`

Ordinal

Oriya loans are used.

Example

prOtOmO `first` ; *dutiO* 'second' ; *trOtiO* 'third'

Proportional

Only first two numerals are indigenous ones and the rest are Oriya loans. Example

mekOD	`once`	*bakOD*	'twice'
tini – tOrO	`thrice`	*caritOrO*	'four times'

Two numeral classifiers *gOTa* (used for non-humans) and *gONO* (used for humans) are found in Juang.

Adjectives

Words attributive to noun heads are adjectives . Adjectives can be sub-grouped into demonstrative, numeral and ordinary. Examples of ordinary adjectives are :

diO	`good`	*sOad*	`sweet`
kiti	`how much`	*kuba*	`big`
pOrca	`broad `	*Oda*	`wet`
mOiDa	`dirty`	*kOsOD*	`dry`
paMka	`empty`	*sugei*	`enough`
jute	`few`	*sOjO*	`fresh`
lutud	`heavy`	*jaliM*	`high`
pulura	`hollow`	*lOlOp*	`hot`
Dibiri	`left`	*sagi*	`right`
entej	`little`	*jilOD*	`long`
kubLij	`low`	*kitikO*	`some`
sugei	`many`	*sugua*	`green`
andarO	`dark`	*sOMkOLOj*	`narrow`
DOlej	`short`	*muTa*	`stout`
buLua	`strong`	*luti*	`thick`
patOLO	`thin`	*nibuLia*	`weak`
seTOg	`rotten`	*gulej*	`round`
kOkeD	`young`	*sanO*	`small`
bagi	`bad/wrong`	*biliM*	`ripe`
aNDera	`white`	*gOndOLO*	`dirty`
uNDira	`male`	*mai*	`female`
kuTig	`some`		

Adverbs

Words attributive to verbs are adverbs which are of three types – simple (monomorphemic) complex (root + postposition) and compound (more than one root + postposition). Examples

Simple adverbs

Spatial	*diO*	`well`	*aliMa*	`above`
	tuliMa	`down`	*ekeca*	`near`
	arian	`across`	*baia*	`outside`
	aluMa	`inside`		
Temporal	*dipOrO*	`afternoon`	*OcO*	`afterwards`
	mekOta	`again`	*ekura*	`always`
	agila	`before/first`	*aciMka*	`day before yesterday`
	mOian	`day after tomorrow`		
	mOrean	`two days after tomorrow`		
	buLu	`evening`	*mOTO*	`late`
	masO	`month`	*misiM'*	`today`
	tera	`tomorrow`	*aNDeka*	`yesterday`
	ekOLOM	`now`	*aguru*	`before`

Manner	*cOM'cOLO*	`quickly`		
Others	*bite*	`why`	*tOtapi*	`still`

Complex adverbs

ena – te	`here`	*ian – te*	`here`
era – te	`there`	*ene – bO*	`(to) here`
ere- bO	`(to) there`	*laMka – bO*	`far away`
aliM – bO	`(to) up`	*bai – bO*	`(to) outside`
aluM – bO	`(to) inside`	*aliM –ta*	`(from) top`
aluM – ta	`from inside`	*tuLiM -ta*	`under`
agilaM – ta	`in front`	*maNDi – ta*	`where from`
ai – ta	`that side`	*ene – ta*	`this side`
aLi – ta	`below`	*meser –te*	`in the day`
andara – te	`at night`		

Compound adverbs

Dibirita	`left side`	*diOta*	`right side`
sObuiante	`already`	*sObudinO*	`daily`
sObubeLe	`always`	*tiritiri*	`slowly`
ékura ekura	`often`	*kitikiti bOLOte*	`some times`
caripOTO /caripaTO	`around`		
kiti bOLOte	`when`	*cariaDe*	`everywhere`
erebeLa	`at that time`	*ekOLOM jakOi*	`till now`

Particles

Particles are those which do not take case or tense –markers. They are functional rather than contentive.

Negative particle	*/ jena /* used for negation
Interrogative particle	*/ bite /* `why`
Co-ordinative particle	*/ kintu /* `but` */ to tapi /* `yet`*/au/* `and`
Imperative particle	*kuu, DemDe , de .*

Syntax

Sentences

Juang is an SOV language where subject(s) , object (o) and verb (v) come one by one in that order. Juang sentences can be seen as simple, compound and complex .

Simple sentence

A Juang sentence can be divided into noun phrase (NP) and predicative phrase (Pre P) . the Pre P governing NP. The Pre P contains a verb phrase (VP) as its head, preceded by postpositional phrase (PP) and/or adverbial phrase (Adv. P),which are optional; or it may contain an NP or adjectival phrase (Adj. P) or possessive phrase (Pos.P).

S = NP + Pre P

Example *ape* *eONDe* `you are going`
NP Pre P

Pre P = { (pp) (Adv.P) + vp
NP
{ Adj.P
Pos.P

Example uNDare sOreke `the bull is grazing`
NP VP

arO aM'ke M'Oke `he/she sees me`
NP PP VP

arO aM'a kOnOniM' `he is my son`
NP NP

imi iM'a kuba `this is a big house`
NP Adj P

eme aM'a `it is mine`
NP Pos P

Noun phrase

Noun phrases contain a head noun which governs their dependents namely, adjectival phrase (Adj P) and possessive phrase (Pos P).

NP = { (Adj P) (Pos P) + N
(Pos P) (Adj P) + N }

Example OmbaTO selOg `two dogs`
Adj p N

emTai segODO `small cart`
Adj P N

kOMgera im'a `a young man's house`
Pos P N

amu Obam `your father`
PosP N

aM'a egOTa vaLiki `my three sons`
pos p Adj p N

Adjective phrase

A phrase which has adjective as head is adjectival phrase.

Adj p = Adj
Adj p + Adj p

aNDara gOLa `the white house`
Adj p N
Adj

sugei DiO uaLi `very good boy`
Adj p Adj p N

Possessive phrase

It consists of a noun inflected for oblique case which can be recursive.

$$\text{Pos p} = \begin{cases} \text{N + obl} \\ \text{Pos p + Pos p} \end{cases}$$

ara	*kOnOnDO ki*	'his son'
Pos p	N	

Postpositional phrase

Post positional phrase consists of a postposition as its head which governs a noun phrase.

$$\text{PP} = \begin{cases} \text{PP + PP} \\ \text{NP + P} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Pos p + P} \\ \text{PP + P} \end{cases}$$

PP = NP + *te*

Example

arO	*aM'-te*	*TeleOM'*		'he pushed me'
NP	NP-P	VP		
aM'	*am-te*	*TaMka*	*diM'am*	'I gave you money'
NP	NP-P	PP	VP	
aM'	*kuTOmOM'te*	*ma sajaNO*	*sOOMseke*	'I have bought new ornament for my wife.'
NP	NP-P	PP	VP	

PP = NP + *ta*

Example

am	*aM'-ata*	*Tanka*	*mOOreMke*	'you have bought money from me'
NP	NP-P	NP	VP	

PP = NP + *bO*

Example

aM'	*kOlOm-bO*	*leeke ke*	'I am writing with a pen'
NP	NP-P	VP	
aM'	*iM' a-bO*	*OONDe*	'I am going home'
NP	NP-P		

PP = NP + *saMke*

Example

arO	*aM'a saMke*	*'DeNDe*	'he came with me'
NP	NP-P	VP	

PP = NP + *aliMka*

kOndeDde	*bOkOb*	*aliMta*	*purO"*	'the bird flew over the head'
NP	NP	P	VP	

PP = NP + *aLita*

Example

bOire	*TebuLu*	*aLita*	*asike*	'the book is below the table'
NP	NP	P	VP	

PP = NP + *aliMbO*

Example — 'he/she went up the hill'

arO *uLi aliMbO* *OnO*
NP NP P VP

PP = NP + *aluMta*

Example — 'he/she came out of the house'

arO *iM'a aluMta* *DenO*
NP NP P VP

PP = NP + *agilata* — 'he/she came in front of you'

arO ama agilamta DenO

PP = NP + *OcOta* — 'the dog came behind me'

selOgDe aM'a OcOM'ta DenO

PP = NP + *bitire* — 'take your seat amidst the boys'

vaLika bitire *ape* *jaga* *gONape*
NP P NP PP VP

PP = NP + *tuLita* — 'he works under me'

arO *aM'a tuLiM'ta* *kOmOre*
NP NP P VP

PP = NP + jakOy — 'the work was not done till to-day'

ane kamOre *misiM' jakOi* *ajaLaiserO*
NP NP P VP

PP = NP + *aluMta* — 'he came out of the house'

iM'a aluMta aM' DenO

Adverbial phrase

It modifies the verb as well as the whole sentence.

Adv P = { Adv
Adv P + Adv P
te - clause
jO - clause
jakOi – clause
jOdi - clause

arO ki *erebO* *ONDekì* — 'they go there'
NP Adv P VP

te - clause contains a non–finite verb in infinite form

arO *pOLOjiM'jimte* *DiO* *kuike* — 'he likes to eat fruit'
NP Adv. P Adv.P VP

jo- clause contains a non-finite verb stem in past participle form.

banae *arOkite iM'OejO* *cOM'cOLO* *DenO* 'having seen them, the bear ran quickly'
NP Adv P Adv P VP

jakOi clause contains a nonfinite verb stem.

am Denka jakOi *aM'* *enate* *asiana* 'I will stay here until you come.'
Adv P NP Adv P VP

jOdi - clause contains sentence with finite verb.

JOdi aM' DiOrO asike *tera* *Dena* 'if I am well,I will come.'
Adv P Adv P VP

Verb phrase

A phrase which has a verb as its head is a verb phrase .

Sentence types

Interrogative sentences

Interrogative sentences are formed from declarative sentence by use of interrogative words. The word order is maintained same as the respective declarative sentences and the preference could be the use of interrogative word in the sentence initial position.

Interrogative pronouns

aDi	'who'		
aDa	'whose'		
aDite	'whom'		
aDita	'from whom'		
aDibO	'to whom'		
maNDi	'which one'	*biri*	'what'

Interrogative adjectives

maNDi	'which'
kiti	'what/how many/how much'

Interrogative adverbs

maNDia	'where'
maNDita	'where from'
maNDibO	'to where'
bite	'why'

Example

am aDi NP NP	'who are you?'
niM'ba bOkOM'ba adi? NP NP	'who is our (dl) brother?'
amte aDi gataO PP NP VP	'who told you?'
aDa ni bOi ? Pos P NP	'whose book is this ?'
arOki aDite DiM'Oki ? NP PP VP	'whom did they give?'
aDita arO TaMka OrenO ? PP NP PP VP	'from whom did he get money?'
aDibO arO OnO PP NP VP	'whom did he go to'
ape OLejpe maNDi NP NP	'which is your cow'
maNDi gaûa kamulOg ? Adj P Pos P N	'people of which village'
maNDita ape iDenO? Adv P NP VP	'where did you(pl) come from?'
arO maNDibO mOOna NP Adv P VP	'where would he go?'

arO	*hiri*	*iimke*	'what does he eat?'
NP	PP	VP	
bite	*nibO*	*meDenO*	'why did you come here?'
Adv P	Adv P	VP	
kiti	*beLOte*	*arO* *mOOna*	'at what time will he go?'
Adj P	PP	NP VP	

Negative sentence

Negation is expressed by the negative prefix {*ama-*} added to the verb and by the negative particle {*jena*}.

aM' sOOMan	'I bought'
aM' ama sOOMan	'I did not buy'
aM' ama sONDe (jena)	'I will not buy/ I am not buying'
arO ONDe	'he is going'
arO aONDe (jena)	'he will not go/he is not going'

Imperative sentence

Imperation is expressed by adding imperative particle { *kuu* } , { *Deme* } and { *De* } to the verb inflected for future tense.

arO	*iM'aO*	*ONDeme*	'let him go home'
NP	PP	VP	
aM'	*gitO*	*kugitOk*	'let me sing a song'
NP	PP	VP	

Causative

Causation is expressed by the causative affix added to the verb stem.

aTika	*pagan*	'the pot broke'
NP	VP	
aTika	*paagO*	'I broke the pot'
NP	VP	

Compound and complex sentences

A complex sentence contains one or more subordinate clause and a compound sentence contains one or more co-ordinate clause.

Co-ordination

Compound sentences are made up of two or more main clauses connected by coordinator (Co). The coordinators are *kintu* 'but'; *totapi* 'yet'; *au* 'and' and *noile* 'otherwise'

arO	*erate*	*asian*	,	*kintu*	*guDO miM'*	*DuMO*
NP	Adv P	VP		Co	Adv P	VP

'he/she was there' 'but went away soon'

am	*erete*	*misian*	,	*tOtapi*	*kOLerO*	*merOian*
NP	Adv P	VP		Co	Adv P	VP

'you were there yet you kept quite'

aW dOsa tristre re20 s0h0 av
NP Adv P PP VP Co

sgurOa tristare Omsiate auciana
Adv P PP VP

noise abiDre noile maDo jiimkate
PP VP Co VP

'we came by rail at 10.30 am and joined office at 11.30 am.

'return the money, otherwise you will get a beating'

Subordination

Complex sentence contains one or more subordinate clauses. *te* – clause, *jO-* clause, *jakOi* – clause are examples of subordination.

Complementation

The verbs like *gata0* 'said' will receive a sentence as its complement.

Example

aW gata0 ar0 ONDe 'I said, he is going'
NP VP NP VP

Brief sociolinguistic information

The name Juang refers to the name of the tribe as well as the language used by them. Juangs are primarily occupied in agriculture. The type of cultivation practised by these people in Keonjhar district is mainly shifting cultivation.

Juang, from the genealogical point of view belongs to the Munda branch of languages of the Austric family. Grierson classified Munda languages into two groups, namely, Kherwari and non-Kherwari. This language belongs to non-Kherwari group. Recent researches in the field of Munda languages have modified Grierson's classification to some extent. Scholars like Pinnow (1963) and Norman Zide (1968) have preferred to place Juang in the southern or central group of Munda languages.

Juang is an unwritten language having no script of its own. However, a few attempts have been made to prepare teaching materials through Oriya script for the purpose of training the government officials posted in that area. This language is essentially used in household interactions only and not in any other domains of use. No where Juang is taught as a language. The children of this speech group are getting primary education in the Ashram and Sevashram schools where the medium of instruction is Oriya.